

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.

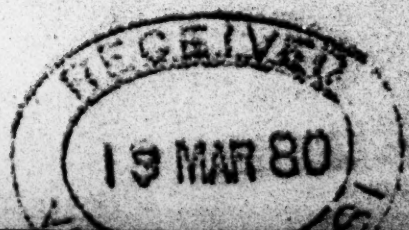
Received up to 19th February, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 13th February states that the eyes of the whole world are at present turned to Afghanistan. Every man is anxious to know what is to be our future Afghan policy. Wali Muhammad Khan has been appointed Governor of Kabul, but his appointment does not seem to have the least effect in allaying the excitement of the people. We are not in favour of largely increasing our army in Afghanistan and punishing the people with extreme rigour. The troops we have already sent to that country are quite sufficient. They are doing their work slowly but satisfactorily. We concur with Lord Lytton in thinking that it would not be wise to send a larger army than one just sufficiently strong to grapple with the enemy to a country like Afghanistan, where supplies cannot be obtained in large quantities. Moreover, it

Afghan politics.

Circulation,
280 copies.



should be remembered that we have to encounter no well-disciplined and organised army in Afghanistan, but only crowds of undisciplined people. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries urge that the Government should now declare its policy without further delay in order that the officers may know what they have really got to do. This is quite true, but how can the Government declare its policy until peace and order have been restored in the country? It has in a way already announced its policy. It does not wish to annex the country, but only to secure the frontier. But it is obvious that we cannot withdraw our troops until we have restored peace and found a trustworthy ruler for the country.

The same paper refers to the rumour about the intention of the Russians to send a second expedition against Merv next spring, and remarks that their aggression in Central Asia renders it necessary that the British Government should be very careful in settling the affairs in Afghanistan. Our influence must predominate in that country in order to prevent the Russians from intriguing with the Afghans. When they have taken Merv, they may try to seize Herat.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 17th February states : We have repeatedly pointed out what mistakes on the part of the Government have hitherto prevented the settlement of the Afghan affairs, and what would be the best policy to follow in future. It is to be regretted that the Government has not yet announced its intentions in regard to Afghanistan. Even the speech from the throne and the recent speeches of the ministers in Parliament do not show that the Government has arrived at a definite conclusion by this time. Different policies have been proposed by our contemporaries. One proposes that the Government should take permanent possession of Herat and Kandahar, and another that Afghanistan should be split up into three states. The *Oudh Akhbār*, a distinguished

vernacular paper, is of opinion that the Government should appoint Afghan governors and place the administration of the country into their hands. It will be remembered that the war was undertaken with the object of securing a "scientific frontier" for India. But our contemporaries seem to have utterly ignored that object. The Government should take the present financial condition of India into consideration in dealing with the Afghan question. To our thinking, the annexation of Herat and Kandahar to British territories would be the beginning of a new series of wars. Neither the new Amir of Kabul, if one is appointed, nor Persia and Russia, would approve of the measure. None of them may protest against it at present, but they will undoubtedly raise difficulties in future. The division of the country into a number of small semi-independent states is objectionable, on the ground that it would necessitate constant interference on our part into the affairs of the country. There is no doubt that the new chiefs would be frequently at war with each other or their lawless subjects. Similarly the appointment of Afghan governors, who should rule on our behalf, would constantly render it necessary to send troops to Afghanistan to maintain their authority. In our opinion the Government should stick to the Gandamak treaty, which secures to us all that is wanted. We should immediately appoint an able ruler for the country, and then withdraw our troops to India. We should, however, retain possession of the Kurram and maintain a large army there. The new Amir should be a more influential and popular man than Wali Muhammad. Wali Muhammad is not at all liked by the people. His appointment as governor of Kabul is another proof of the ignorance of General Roberts of Afghan feeling.

The Lawrence Gazette (Meerut) of the 6th February
 (received on the 13th idem) briefly
 refers to the chief events of the Kabul

The same subject.

Circulation,
 400 copies.

war of 1839-42 and to those of the present war, and remarks that our object is that the Afghans should be our friends, in order that the Russians may not be able to intrigue with them and invade India. We should not withdraw our troops from Afghanistan until this object has been secured. The repeated despatch of expeditions to Kabul involves great loss of men and money. It would not be wise to evacuate Kandahar and to leave Herat unoccupied while the Russians are engaged in their designs against Merv. The *London Times* advises the Government to finish the war as soon as possible and to turn its attention to the affairs in Europe. In our opinion, it should settle the Afghan difficulty satisfactorily once for all. It is simply a ruse on the part of Russia to threaten the peace of Europe in order to divert the attention of the British Government from the affairs of Central Asia.

Circulation,
409 copies.

The *Dabdaba Sikandri* (Rampur) of the 16th February also disapproves of the hasty conclusion of the Kabul war which the *London Times* recommends, and remarks that the troops should not be withdrawn from Afghanistan until the Government has settled the affairs of the country to its satisfaction and established British influence there. In regard to the future government of the country, our contemporary suggests that Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Ghazni, and Herat, should be made separate states and placed under Afghan sardars. This is undoubtedly a very good policy, but the Government should keep a British Agent at each of these places with a sufficiently large escort. Moreover, a strong military cantonment should be established at Herat.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 14th February states that the *London Times* has long advocated a speedy settlement of the affairs in Afghanistan. Our contemporary urges that we should withdraw our troops from Kabul to Jalalabad and allow the Af-

ghans to choose their own ruler. When they have elected an Amir, we should send an envoy to Kabul. This would not be a good policy. In our opinion, even the military commission at Kabul has been abolished too early. Her Majesty has declared in her speech from the throne that the troops will not be withdrawn until a government has been established at Kabul. Our contemporary's policy simply deserves to be laughed to scorn. The Duke of Argyle lately condemned some proceedings of the Viceroy and General Roberts, and complained that the Government was endeavouring to settle the Afghan difficulty with unnecessary haste.

NATIVE STATES.

The same paper states that it is difficult to say what is the cause of enmity between the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore—a veritable scorpion—and the Maharaja of Kashmir. Did Kashmir ever belong to the forefathers of the editor of that paper, or did the Maharaja in his former life do wrong to any of them? Our contemporary may be justly considered as the grandson of the *Lahore Chronicle*. The *Chronicle* formerly accused the Maharaja of the murder of many visitors to Kashmir, and brought other false charges against him. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has followed the same policy since its birth. When the Yarkand Mission passed through Kashmir, our contemporary raised a wild clamour against the Maharaja. It then took him to task for the Gilgit case (*sic*). The late famine in Kashmir presented our contemporary with a good opportunity of abusing him to its heart's content. It even charged the state officials with sinking vessels filled with famine-stricken persons in the lake. But all its efforts against him were of no avail. It has lately discovered a new reason for the recovery of Kashmir. In a late issue it refers to the aggression of Russia in Central Asia, and argues that the northern frontier cannot be considered secure until the Government

Circulation,
630 copies.

frees Kashmir from the misrule of the Dogri family and annexes it to British territories. The *Koh-i-Nūr* then publishes a vernacular translation of the extract in question from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and remarks: The Government of India bestowed such high titles as the Shield of the Indian Empire, the Councillor of Her Majesty, the Honorary General of Her Majesty's Army, &c., upon the Maharaja of Kashmir at the late Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. It is surprising that our contemporary considers him incapable of ruling, and fears that, if we do not immediately demand the retrocession of the province from him, he may sell it to Russia. Moreover, our contemporary is of opinion that his Musalman subjects, being discontented with his tyranny and oppression, would welcome the Russians. But our contemporary is mistaken. The Maharaja is perfectly loyal to the British Government, and the Government considers him as such. The north-western frontier is constantly in a state of disorder, but no enemy has ever had the courage to enter Kashmir. Our contemporary fears that the Musalmans of Chitral and other small states situated on the frontier of Kashmir may readily cast in their lots with the Russians, probably because it considers them the same kind of men as the Afghans. But it should be observed that the chiefs of those places have voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the Maharaja. Had they been displeased with Dogri rule, they would not have done so. We consider our contemporary an enemy both of the Maharaja and of the Government, as its writings are calculated to raise doubts and suspicions in the mind of the latter in regard to the loyalty of the former. Its misconduct tends to reflect discredit upon the whole British nation.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 17th February, in a long article, complains of the Maladministration in Kashmir. alleged tyranny and oppression practised upon the Musalmans in Kashmir by the state officials.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 13th February states that the ball given at Calcutta on the night of the 5th February to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Maharaja of Darbhanga

The Maharaja of Darbhanga's ball, Calcutta.

Circulation,
500 copies.

is generally said to have been the best ball ever given in Calcutta. It may be inferred from this that its cost must have been greater than that of the ball lately given by the Maharaja of Hatwa, which amounted to forty thousand rupees. If this money, which was expended on a single night, were devoted to some object of public utility, what great good might have been done! Alas! when will the native chiefs learn to expend their money on promoting the welfare of the country! We do not mean to say that no ball or dinner should be given, but that it should not cost an extravagant amount.

The Dholpur correspondent of the *Marwar Gazette* of the 9th February (received on the 17th

Keshia Gujar, a notorious robber of Bari, Dholpur.

idem) states that one Keshia, a notorious robber, who lived in Kálákhēt,

Circulation,
100 copies.

Bári, was repeatedly warned by the Political Agent from committing plunder. But, in spite of this repeated warning, he lately plundered the village of Karerwa with the assistance of his companions. On this the Political Agent sent fifty soldiers with four guns to Kálákhēt in order to seize him, or to kill him and destroy the village. He was found in his house and shot, and the whole village was destroyed by the guns.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* of the 16th February briefly describes the arrange-

The late Pleaders' Examination, Allahabad.

ments made by the Registrar of the

Circulation,
685 copies.

High Court, Allahabad, for conducting the late Pleaders' Examination which commenced on the 29th January last, and highly approves of them. Fixed seats were assigned to the candidates at the distance of two or three feet from each other. Each candidate was supplied with a blank book bear-

ing a mark for answers. When the examinees made over their answers to the guard, he signed them and placed them on the table of the Registrar, who in turn stamped them with a seal. The examinees were treated with civility both by the guards and examiners. Only Europeans were appointed guards, and each guard was transferred every day from one room to another. The questions were not difficult, and sufficient time was allowed to the candidates for answering them. We hope that a large number of candidates will pass the examination this year.

The same paper of the 17th February strongly protests against the passing of the Vaccination Bill, on the ground that compulsion in vaccination would be considered by ignorant persons as a kind of religious interference on the part of the Government, and would be productive of great popular discontent. The writer hopes that in course of time vaccination will become general without the use of compulsion. The educated natives already voluntarily vaccinate their children.

Circulation,
330 copies.

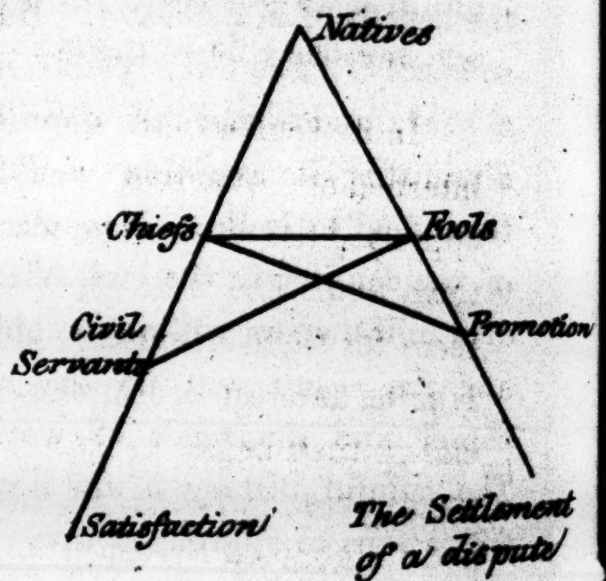
The *Mirat-ul-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 15th February (received on the 19th idem) states that Sir John Strachey is of opinion that the cotton import duty and the octroi duty on grain should be abolished. The advocates of this policy contend that the abolition of the cotton duty would reduce the price of cloth, and the result would be that cultivators and other poor classes who have remained naked from the creation of the world to this day would be able to cover their bodies. The abolition of the octroi, it is alleged, would greatly improve the grain trade and tend to make every town a large grain market. In our opinion, these thoughts are no better than those of the wise men of Gotham. The agricultural classes in India are so poor that they generally subsist on one meal a day. In time of scarcity or famine hundreds of thousands of men die of starvation.

in spite of all the relief rendered by Government. These classes of persons would not be able to buy cloth, even if its price were slightly reduced. The fact of the matter is that the Government of India is obliged to abolish the duty, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State, for the benefit of Manchester. But it has not the courage to say so openly. The duty yields no less than 80 lakhs of rupees a year, and is not felt oppressive by the people. We are afraid that its abolition would be productive of evil rather than good to India. It would nip the rising cotton industry of the country in the bud. If the duty is abolished, the Indian mill-owners will not be able to compete with Manchester, and the result will be that all the mills in India will be closed and thousands of workmen thrown out of employ. The painful history of the license-tax induces some thoughtful persons to apprehend that the abolition of the octroi duty on grain may have been intended by Sir John Strachey only to pave the way for the introduction of a new scheme of taxation. They say that the income derived from the duty levied on grain imported within municipal limits is entirely devoted to municipal purposes, and not a farthing of it goes into the imperial treasury. When the duty is abolished, the municipal committees will impose other new taxes, such as the license-tax, the house tax, the carriage tax, &c., to make good the loss. When this has been done, the Government of India may impose an imperial tax upon grain. Such a policy would be very objectionable. The abolition of the octroi duty on grain may compel municipal committees to introduce new odious taxes which may lead to popular discontent. The policy recommended by Dr. Hunter is a good and equitable one, that no duty should be levied on English goods in India, nor should any duty be levied on Indian articles in England.

[The above article has also been published by the *Murragai Tahzib* (Lucknow) of the same date in its editorial columns.]

Circulation,
411 copies.

The *Oudh Punch*, which in a late issue ridiculed the recent appointments to the Native Civil Service. The Native Civil Service in a "petition from an ass," has a similar article on the same subject in its issue of the 17th February. The article is entitled the Native Civil Service Proposition. The writer states that the 5th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid is called *Pons Asinorum* in facetious language, and that it well illustrates the new Native Civil Service question. The writer then gives the figure and goes through the proposition like Euclid.



The same paper publishes some Urdu verses in which the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, C. S. I. the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, C.S.I., is ridiculed.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 14th February publishes an extract from the *Lucknow Times* to the effect that the *Indian Mirror* does not agree with Sir Richard Temple in thinking that Englishmen are good administrators, and that, in its opinion, his speech at Baroda is calculated to estrange the hearts of Natives from Europeans. The *Dabir-i-Hind* remarks that it is at one with the *Indian Mirror* in thinking that Englishmen are not capable of ruling. Instead of trying to win the goodwill of the natives, they alienate their hearts by their misconduct. They themselves were the cause of the mutiny of 1857. When an Englishman first comes to India, he treats the natives with civility and respect. But his conduct is quite changed in a short time.

The same paper publishes an article in the form of a dialogue between India, Natives, and Europeans. The Natives tell India that the land does not now produce so much grain as it did formerly, and that consequently they are in great distress. She should sympathize with them, who are her children, and increase the fertility of the soil.

India replies that they formerly frequently engaged in internecine quarrels, and that the strong among them oppressed the weak. She was displeased with them, and placed them under the rule of Musalmans, who severely punished them for their misdeeds. When this was done, she united the Hindus and the Musalmans into one nation. But the two classes then began to hate each other and quarrelled among themselves. On this she placed the country under the just and enlightened British rule. But even under British rule they have not given up their dishonesty, selfishness, deceit, avarice, and other bad qualities. Do they wish to be placed under a cruel sovereign?

Englishmen tell India that they have cleared forests, brought waste lands under cultivation, and encouraged the spread of education among her children. But she does not reward their labours, and does not produce sufficient grain for the requirements of the country. Why does she not produce sufficient grain, so that both they and her children should live in ease and comfort?

India replies that she was much pleased with their love of liberty, justice, and honesty, and therefore she placed her children under their rule. But they are not what they were before. The Government has made good laws, but some Europeans oppress the people in a variety of ways. They do not believe in God and have become Naturalists. They do not observe the Sunday, and play and work on that day. They are now hardened in sin, and become as cruel and hard hearted as Pharaoh. They allow her children to starve. Chris-

tian Missionaries make ignorant children converts by deceit, and thus separate them from their parents. Providence has been displeased with their sins, and has accordingly made the land barren. If they fear God, give up their bad habits, and treat her children with kindness and generosity, the land will again become as fertile as it was before.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 16th February complains that in Berar the claims of naib-tahsildars to tahsildarships are generally overlooked. Whenever a tahsildarship becomes vacant, an outsider is appointed to it, in utter disregard of the claims of naib-tahsildars. In the same way the claims of tahsildars to Extra Assistant Commissionerships are disregarded. This complaint is also applicable to the Police Department. It appears from the last Revenue Report for the province that in future the cadets of good family will be appointed naib-tahsildars, and that they will be eligible for promotion to tahsildars. This would be really a good thing. But the claims of the present incumbents, who have long performed their duties with industry and honesty, are also deserving of favorable consideration. In regard to the posts of *attachés* to Residents the writer is much satisfied that the natives are generally appointed to these posts, but urges that the educated natives of the province should be preferred to those of the other provinces.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 13th February refers to the farewell dinner which was given to the Hon'ble Mr. Lindsay, Judge of the Panjab Chief Court, on the eve of his departure to England, at the Lawrence Hall, on the 6th February, and remarks that both Natives and Europeans deeply regret his separation from them. Every sentence of his speech at the Hall showed that he loved India as much as one does his native country. He had a full insight into the condition of natives and sympathized with them. They have lost in him a great patron and an able Judge.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 17th February states that it is a matter of satisfaction that the restrictions* which were lately imposed upon the Anglo-Indian Press have been removed. The native papers which are published in English will now be able to perform their duties without any let or hindrance. But their number is extremely small. There is no hope of any kind of progress in the country until the Vernacular Press is made free. Even since the Press Act has been passed, those editors of vernacular papers who take a deep interest in the welfare of the people have freely discussed all matters. They simply take care to be on their guard in their expressions. Sometimes they are also obliged to refrain from publishing some news. We often received important news from the seat of war in Afghanistan which, if published, would be of great use to Government. But we did not think it expedient to publish it. The Press Act serves no useful purpose. The provisions in the Penal Code are quite sufficient to check the publication of seditious matter in newspapers. The Press Act is practically a dead letter. In these circumstances there seems to be no reason why it should be retained in the statute book.

Circulation,
425 copies.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Panjab Punch* of the 17th February complains that the railway carriages are overcrowded. Sometimes as many as fourteen passengers are placed in a compartment.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 19th February states that, when a train is late, the engine-driver makes good the delay by reducing the prescribed time of halting at the railway stations. The result of this is, if any passenger who is not aware that the train is late leaves his carriage to satisfy

Circulation,
685 copies.

* The writer obviously refers to the rules issued by the Government of India for the guidance of Press correspondents at the seat of war.

the calls of nature, he is left behind by the train. The engine-drivers should make good the delay by increasing the speed of the train, and not by reducing the time of halting.

The same paper complains that the privies at the railway stations are so badly constructed that when a man enters a privy, he sees all those men who are already seated on their stools, which is very indecent. Some arrangements should be made to remove this evil.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. Feb. 13th & 16th	1880. Feb. 16th & 19th respectively.	650 copies.
2 <i>Afsar-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h s m a d Akbar.	" 9th	" 14th	139 "
3 <i>Agre Akbar</i> ...	Agre ...	Ditto	Ditto	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	14th	19th	280 "
4 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 12th	" 16th	120 "
5 <i>Akbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 14th	" 17th	125 "
6 <i>Akbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 11th	" 14th	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhru-din.	" 10th	" "	90 copies.
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	" 14th & 17th	" 16th & 19th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Akbar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Bi-monthly...	Moti Mian	" 15th	" 17th	20 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Nusr Ali	" 13th	" 16th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Anwar-ul-Akbar</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	" 9th	" 13th	100 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
12 <i>Arya Mittra</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bhut Nath	Feby. 13th	1880. Feby. 17th	500 copies.
13 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 11th	" 14th	100 "
14 <i>Berār Samachar</i>	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 16th	" 19th	250 "
15 <i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	" 18th	" 17th	140 "
16 <i>Dabdebaḥ Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 14th	" 18th	220 "
17 <i>Dabdebaḥ Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Husain Khan.	" 16th	" "	409 "
18 <i>Dabtr-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 14th	" 14th	250 "
19 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu.	Ditto	"	8th	"	"
20 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	D. Benjamin	" 11th & 14th	" 14th & 17th respectively.	275 "
21 <i>Jalwah Tar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	" 19th	100 "
22 <i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yaqub,	" 13th	" 18th	250 "
23 <i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	"	" 14th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
24 <i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	Unknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. Craven	"	"	362 copies.
25 <i>Kavi Vachan Suktas</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	" 16th	" 17th	300 "
26 <i>Khat Khush-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	"	" 18th	105 "

27	<i>Khair Khwakh-i-Oudh</i> , Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	...	15th	...	17th	...	16	"
28	<i>Khair Khwakh-i-Pan-Gujran-wala</i> .	Ditto	... Weekly	Brij Lal	...	12th	...	14th	...	600	"
29	<i>Akh-i-Nar</i> ... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Jawad Ali	...	14th	...	16th	...	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)	"
30	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfis</i> ... Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	6th	...	13th	...	100 copies.	"
31	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	...	9th & 16th	...	13th & 19th respectively.	...	400	"
32	<i>Mahad Akhbar</i> ... Indore	Marathi	... Ditto	Ganesh Raghonath,	...	6th & 18th	...	18th	...	175	"
33	<i>Mawar Gazette</i> ... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobarhan Das	...	9th	...	17th	...	100	"
34	<i>Mashir-i-Qaizar</i> ... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	...	13th	...	15th	...	150	"
35	<i>Misir-i-Nimroz</i> ... Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Mahib-ul-lah.	...	14th	...	17th	...	70	"
36	<i>Mirat-ul-Hind</i> ... Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Kishan Narain	...	15th	...	19th	...	330	"
37	<i>Musarrak Dilkusha</i> , Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ali	...	13th	...	17th	"
38	<i>Munba-ul-Ahlan</i> ... Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	...	15th	...	"	...	16	"
39	<i>Muraq-i-Tahzib</i> ... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Behari Lal	...	"	...	"	...	125	"
40	<i>Mutka-i-Nar</i> ... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	...	10th	...	13th	...	46	"
41	<i>Nasir-i-Azam</i> ... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	9th	...	"	...	115	"
42	<i>Nairang Mazdamin</i> ... Muttra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Meva Ram	...	15th	...	19th	...	185	"
43	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i> ... Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	...	10th to 16th	...	13th to 19th respectively.	...	413	"
44	<i>Nar-i-Afshan</i> ... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	...	12th	...	"	...	460	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
45 <i>Nār-ul-Absār</i>	... Allahabad,	Urdu	... Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	1880. Feby, 15th	1880. Feby. 17th	104 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.)
46 <i>Nār-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	14th	14th	350 copies.
47 <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Daily	Sheo Narain	" 13th to 19th	" 13th to 19th respectively.	685 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
48 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 17th	" 19th	411 copies.
49 <i>Panjāb-i-Akhhār</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	...	14th	17th	275
50 <i>Panjāb Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 10th & 17th	" 13th & 19th respectively.	240
51 <i>Patidā Akhhār</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	... Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	9th	13th	300
52 <i>Pranod Sindhā</i>	... Umraoti	Marathi	... Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	" 16th	" 18th	125
53 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	... Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 12th	" 14th	70
54 <i>Qaisar-ul-Akhhār</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	... Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	15th	16th	150
55 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	" 17th	" 19th	425
56 <i>Ratikhand Akhhār</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	Harnam Sarup	" 14th	"	64
57 <i>Sar-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	... Ditto	Rev. Rajab Ali	"	16th	200
58 <i>Ditto</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	" 13th	" 15th	125

59	Sar Panch Hind	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Weekly	... Ambica Prasad	...	" 10th & 17th	" 13th & 19th respectively.	...
60	Sayyid-ul-Akhdar	... Delhi	Hindi-Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Wazir Ali	...	" 10th	" 14th	30
61	Sharaba Tahar	... Sháhjahán-pur.	Urdu	Weekly	Aziz Mahammad Khan.	...	" 16th	" 17th	70
62	Shola-i-Tár	.. Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	...	" 17th	" 19th	250
63	Sohail Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	...	" 10th & 17th	" 13th & 19th respectively.	200
64	Vrit Dhará	... Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	...	" 9th	" 14th	153

ALLAHABAD,

The 24th February, 1880. }

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